PULPIT THOUGHTS.

EXTRACTS FROM YESTERDAY'S SERMONS.

MR. BRECHER'S VIEWS ON THE HIGHER LIFE. Mr. Beecher preached yesterday morning in Plymouth Church upon living the higher life and above all mean and selfish motives. Among other things be said that men were bound to support themselves properly and educate all their capacities. They should also enlarge their powers in all directions. But all these attainments should be subordinate to the building up of the self in God-like qualities. That only was good which tended to this soul-building. Men must be lovers of the truth in all facts and relations. All truth was a reflection of the mind of the Supreme Creator. As truths rise above the horizon all men should hail them. This was not always the way, for men were unwilling to kick over the old partial facts to accept the new. They tried to make the old devilish lie fill the place of the new radiant truth. In Ireland, Europe, Asia, unless it was in China-Mr. Reccher said, he wasn't sure about that ustice must be strictly regarded. Whatsoever was pure, lovely and of good report must be regarded as laws of God. Many men charged the world like elephants fin gardens seeking a mouthful to eat. But that not the way of God. The noble, was the one built in high

was not the way of God. The noble, true man was the one built in high moral, social, intellectual ercellence. A man might be palatial before God, who lived in a hut, and the dweller in a palace of art might be a pauper in goodness. The aim of every one should be to be rich toward God. Every man must be a partner with God in his business. This was the way to develop divine qualities in one's self. All men should grow in goodness as they prospered in this world. On every hand were men who had gained wealth, but they were closer than hickory bark. They were prosperous, much taiked about on 'Change: but how mean, niggarily, and poor in spirit. Outwardly prosperous, but exceedingly mean within.

"Oh, you miscreants, who have covered your consciences and imaginations, who have covered with the devil of selfishness, who have scraped all goodness out of your selfishness, who have scraped all goodness out of your selfishness, who have has been generous and died poor: "If he had been as careful as I, he would not have died so'! Yes, he host his money and will be damned. There are multitudes of men like dandellons; at first they look like disks of gold, and after a deem of the died of the sum of the sum of the cover of the cover when they look like disks of gold, and after a deem of the first man with warehouses and power in the Church! The rich man with warehouses and power in the Church! The rich man with warehouses and power in the charket, with ne true soul power, is like a huge black spidet, hungry, though big belied, sucking all dry who come to his web. God's angels hold their noses when they look at him."

BOME THOUGHTS ON PANICS.

SOME THOUGHTS ON PANICS. The subject of the Rev. Robert Collyer's sermon at the Church of the Messiah in the morning was "Panics." His text was from Titus III., 14; (marginal reading) "Learn to follow honest trades." He said in part: "I have noticed when I talk with those who watch the world's great wants as your wise and able farmer used to watch his weather glass in harvest time, that when there is an evergrowing fever in the great centres of business they are up to say: 'If this goes on from bad to worse we shall have a panic.' And then I say: 'God forbid, and all good men and true.' For I can think of but few things in this are a paric.' And then I say: 'God forbid, and all good have a paric.' And then I say: 'God forbid, and all good have a paric.' For I can think of but few, things in this horid and life of ours so cruel and ruthless as a panic; to thing can take the ruanbood more completely out of men who are not prepared for it, and are only a mob of poltroons and monaters.

The makes no matter what form the ugly and will thing may take; in a public hall or theatre or in a burnlus etc., or in wall street on our abstract the sufficient in the swift terror of a railroad accident, ha burnlus etc., or in wall street on our abstract where seen the day when I had to wonder how I had never seen the day when I had to wonder how I had never seen the day when I had to wonder how I had not there will not known an hundred men in the suffernity of the seasons in the courses of the sun. We may be creatures the most of us are on the deck a steamer or in a crowded public hall whon the cry coes forth of a wreek or a fire, and those that sunite us in the open market and seem to be as inevitable as the roughly are the sunity of the seasons in the courses of the sun. We may be completely out the world to come, and in Christ, is bound to give them something better. Otherwise the content of the men who are abstracted out the world be toe destroy the trast of a child in the sunits as a tive would be to destroy the trast of a child in its father and mother. It as senseless as it would be toe destroy the trast of a child world and life of ours so cruel and ruthless as a panie; nothing can take the manhood more completely out leave only a mob of poltroons and monsters. evil thing may take; in a public hall or theatre or in a shurch where men go to worship God; on the deck of a church where men go to worship God; on the deck of a great steamer, in the swift terror of a railroad accident, on a battlefield, in a burning city, or in Wall Street on our Black Friday—we get only a report of the wreck and the ruin of a panic. If my life had run in easier lines, and I had never seen the day when I had to wonder how I should win just bread and milk for the wife and children, with this northern winter at the door, and a frightful panic suddenly visiting this matchiess new world; and if I had not known an hundred men in one little valley more bewildered and for-lorn than I was, because of a panic in the great centres of the nation's life, I could Imagine how one could draw a strong line between those panics that show us in an instant what poor creatures the most of us are on the deck of a steamer or in a crowded public hall when the cry goes forth of a wreck or a fire, and those that same us in the open market and seem to be as hevilable as he return of the seasons in the courses of the sun. We may say with a far show of reason that a uninster cannot and should not understand the madness which creeps into the temple of Manmanon and helps to bring on this cruel criefs at intervals, that a minister should wear clean robes and limit his discourse to the bulls of Bashan and the bears that took Elisha's part as he went up toward Bethel. I admit the objection. It is well, and wisely made. If a minister can only speak of these things from a personal experience and because he has been in teem and of them, this would be reason enough to my mind wby he should not speak at all."

STRENGTH AND BEAUTY IN THE TEMPLE. great steamer, in the swift terror of a railroad accident,

STRENGTH AND BEAUTY IN THE TEMPLE. At Grace Church, Assistant Bishop Potter preached rom the text: "Strength and Beauty are in His Sanc-

"As we read of the descriptions of the old Tab crnsele and Temple," said the Bishop, "we often wonder of what value they can be to us. The details seem dry and of no spiritual interest or advantage; but from them we learn the two leading characteristics of the Temple. It was first strong and then beautiful. Art, metals, fab-ries, colors-all were used for this purpose. The temples ment; but that Christ came to offer himself as a sacrifice the harmonicus union of the two properties not genthe harmonieus union of the two properties not generally found together. As the ancients worshipped the oak, so we admire the oak the qualities in character. We are drawn to the character which is beautiful in love, eympathy and tenderness, but we can worship only him whom are found both these characteristies in an infinite degree. The object of the minister is to show to men the strength and beauty of Carist's character, and put as much as possible of them into the character of men. Christ came not to save us from Hell merely; He is not for the death-hed only, but to prepare us for manhood and the world of life. Not to go out of the world, but to live in the world. Christ's strength was moral; neither fear nor personation could turn Him from Calvary. His beauty was attractive, but repelled the dross but to live in the world. Christ's strength was moral; neither fear nor persuasion could turn Him from Catvary. His beauty was attractive, but repelled the dross of evil. His unseithstness carried everything before him. Our lives need this strength and beauty which can be learned only from Christ's life and supplied by His Spirit." CHRIST THE END OF THE LAW.

The Rev. Dr. John Hall took his text from Romans iii., 31, and said: "This Epistle contains the greatest question men can ask. If we could command a train whenever we would travel we should have no need of a time-table. If we could save ourselves there would be no beed of a Saylour. What then, is the relation of the law to us? What is our condition? We are under law, God's law, written on our hearts and in our Rible. It speaks to all, that every mouth may be stopped and every soul plead guilty. Man can not be justified by obedience to a law he has already broken. We cannot elimb the ladder of sanctification until we reach justification. But how may we obtain deliverance? Fault says—through the righteousness of Cirist. On the score of justice we can demand nothing. A man tried for stealing or murder can not plead rank or position when the verdict is guilty. Redemption is through Carlst, not through His charker. Do you say that this is degrading to the Deity! Who art then to criticise the Almichty! Judgest then thy Creator! This is the vital point of the obey. Righteons God, guilty man, and Christ the Mediator, these are the fundamental facts of our religion. The brotherhood of men is in Christ." time-table. If we could save ourselves there would be no

THE RIGHT USE OF SIN.

The Rev. Dr. C. H. Parkhurst preached in the Madison quare Presbyterian Church from Psalm. II., 4. He said: David's sin was a boon to the world. We are helped by the weaknesses as well by the virtues of such hely men This particular sin made David a cleaner man. We can This particular sin made Parks a coalect man. We can use sin two ways: To slay or save us, according as we succumb to it or surmount it. Peter did one thing; Judas the other. Men are to be reckoued not as saints and sinners, but as penitent and impenitent. The end of preaching is to make men say 'I have sinued.' We need to scan

ing is to make men say 'I have sinned.' We need to scan our sins closely. The Gospel will mean to us only so much as our sin has meant. Let the pulpit give the facts unvariabled. Let the pew welcome the arrows of truth. But because men are valuerable they go armed. Truth can enter only edgewise. Tactics have to be brought into the pulpit. Had we courage to say 'Thou art the man!' and willingness to let the conviction strike home, more penttential psalms would be written."

"Sin reveals self. Vile thoughts show the vileness of the heart. By deeds we open the doorway into the heart. In a sin is much fine writing which cannot be read unless with close eyes. But sin size reveals God. There are things which we see only in the might. We need not lose God by our sin, but see God through it. There are things which only sin can teach us. The publican's wretched life made him plead earnestly with God. In a thick haze the sun seems luridly near us. Sin ever tries to shape itself into an index fluser politing up. Adam's eye was opened by eating. Did we find sin as in, we would find God. Faradise was lost by sin, but by it we may reach a better. The Prodigal left home because of sin, but he was restored to his father a better son than before. If we have lost God by our sin, may it help us to find God through it." PEACE THROUGH CHRIST.

The Rev. Dr. Morgan, rector of the Church of the Heavenly Rest, spoke in the afternoon from Matthew VIII., 26. "And there was a great calm." He said: "In Jesus of Nazareth we have the incarnate God. It was the same voice which said, 'Let there be light' that spake to the troubled sea of Gallice and commanded peace. Were He not as truly God as He is man the sacrifice on Calvary would have been in vain. Storms and affile. tions, in the wisdom of God, are used to drive us to our Saviour, and the soul thus driven to him always finds shelter. David never came so close to God through other experience as he did through sorrow for sin. Affliction is either a great blessing or a curse. If sorrow experience as he did through sorrow for sin. Affliction is either a great bleasing or a curse. If sorrow drives us to our God then we may indeed bless him for it; but if it drives us out into the world to seek comfort and to drown our griefs, alse, how wretched is the end! But in all our storms, within and without, temporal or spiritual, there is one who can cry peace. The flereest conflicts are those within, and they are kindled by the still, small voice. Then we are wont to cry, 'O, wretched man that I am I Lost, lost, in the sight of my God! There is One, and only One, who can hust this temperal Go, tell it to Jeaus.

incarnation, translation, crucifixion, ascension and inter-cession."

ARROGANCE OF ADVANCED BIBLICAL CRITICS. "A London fog has fallen on some clergymen, who are at sea as to the inspiration of the Bible" said the Rev. T. "They deny its full inspiration; DeWitt Talmage. Genesis to them has become a myth and they will drift until they land on a conducat of mud from which, I fear, they will never extricate themselves. 'But' some say, 'it is indeed from God, but has not been understood until now.' What kind of a father would he be who should write a letter to his children which could not be under stood until a thousand years after they were dead, buried, and forgotten ! Who make up this precious group of advanced thinkers to whom God has made a special revelation! Are they so noted for plety and disinterestedness that they shall take the place of Paul, and John, and Christ! On what mount were they transfigured! What star pointed at them when they were born! When I see them trying to improve on the work. born ? When I see them trying to improve on the work of the Lord God Almighty, I am filled with disgust.
They pretend to tell God what he should have done. I am filled with two wonders in respect to them-first, what God did without them before they were born, and second, what He will do without them when they are dead ! [Laughter]. They will end in being atheists, if they live long enough. They are doing more damage to the cause of Christianity than could 5,000 Robert they live long enough. They are doing more damage to the cause of Christianity than could 5,000 Robert Ingersoils in a solid phalanx. I am in favor of the fullest liberty of religious discussion. If I should change my prefent views I should preach the new, but not in this building, for it was erected by people who believe in a whole Rible. 'A man who enters the ministry of a church and takes a solemn oath to maintain its doestrines, and then preaches agiliferent view, is an out and out perjurer. As soon as a misionary begins to doubt the story of the Garden of Eden, and the fact of a future punishment, he comes home from India and goes into the insurance business. Ninety-nine out of every hundred churches were founded by men who believed in a whole Bible. They may preach now some other doctrine, but it is a heterodox gun on an orthodox carriage. Oh, man who believes in a half and half Bible, a Bible in spots-where did you come from I 'Away back in the ages, my ancestor was an outrang outang, a tadpole, or a polly-wog; and it took a million years to evolute me.' Where are you going when you die I' 'I am going to the great To-be, thence into the great Somewhere, and so on into the great Anywhere, and finally end in the great Nowhere!' 'That's what I supposed you would!' [Laugater! Nearly all the heterodox men! have seen believe men are coming to the same destination. Tom Paine and Whitfield, Jezebel and Florence Nightingale, Charles Guiteau and James A. Garfield, John Wilkes Booth and Abraham Liheoin, side by side! If this be true I turn from such a dehauched Heaven with loathing."

Before the services Mr. Talmage read the annual statement of the church. The total income was \$26,296 83; the total current expenses, \$26,172 74, of which \$12,000 was for pastor's salary and \$762 02 for donations. During the year 256 members were received, making a total membership of 3,067.

The Rev. Dr. B. F. De Costa preached on the general

THE BRUTALITY OF INFIDELITY. The Rev. Dr. B. F. De Costa preached on the general topic of infidelity. Taking as his text the verse "It were better for him that a millstone were hanged about his neck, and he cast into the sea than that he should offend one of these little ones." He said: "Irrespective of the question whether Christianity be right or wrong, and for question whether Curistianity be right or wrong, and nor the sake of argument I would concede the possibility of it being not absolutely right, I stand upon this, that who-ever takes away the helief of Christ's little ones in God, and the world to come, and in Christ, is bound to give them something better. Otherwise the conduct of such a

SUPERSTITIOUS VIEWS ON THE ATONEMENT.

The Rev. R. Heber Newton in All Souls' Chur superstitions which have upset men and been an incubus to the understanding of Curistian truth the doctrine of the Atonement, as taught and believed in by so many the Atonemeat, as taught and believed in by so many people, stands pre-eminent. What was meant by the Atonement according to these teachers! That an infinite being made us just as we are, with all our faculties and passions, and then because the first poor, weak mortal of the Egyptians had strength and these of the Persians and satisfaction to God for our transgressions, and that God would not grant forgiveness to his finite creatures until it was purchased of him by the offering of his own beloved son. Faith has outlived these superstitious doctrines of the Atonement and eternal punishment, but THE BANNER OF CHRISTIANITY.

The Rev. Dr. William M. Taylor spoke on the theme "Jehovah,our Banner." He said in part: "In itself a flag is nothing to speak of; only a mere piece of hunting or silk as an emblem, however, it has a mighty power to stir our feelings. Our banner as Christians is a sign of our decision. At the beginning of the cockade under one lappel of his coat and a tricolor under the other. If he met a Royalist he showed the cockade and shouted 'Long live the King'; if he met a Republican and shouted 'Long live the King'; if he met a Republican he showed the tricolor and shouted 'Live the Republic. That could not be dons later when the tide of (war was at hand. Neither can it he done by us now when the strife between Caristianity and its adversaries is so earnest. You cannot be a 'trimmer'—both for Christ and against him. Our conner is the sign of our distinction; it is our joy. Christianity is not a saddening influence. Nime out of ten lives of Cowper say that religious melancholy crazed him. That is false. Religion was the one thing that gave him joy. If Christians are sad it is either because of bodily pain or because they have not yet fully appreciated Christ. Our banner is our protection. England spent \$50,000,000 to rescue a couple of her citizens in Abyssinia. The Christian relies on Omnipotence."

WALKING IN GOD'S PATHS. WALKING IN GOD'S PATHS.

The Rev. George Alexander preached in the afternoon om David's words: "Hold up my goings in thy paths that my footsteps slip not." "David," said the preacher, wanted to be found in the right paths, and these are always God's paths. Going in the right direction means going in the direction of right. When a man wants to find his way to God over paths of his own devising, he is not soundly converted. Life means progress-progress toward the good, or toward the bad. That is the law in the realm of body, that is the law in the realm of spirit The Christian life is a progressive journey toward the new Jerusalem. There are obstacles in the path. The body is one, with its unholy appetites and path. The body is one, with its unholy appetites and yearnings, and it presents frequent occasion for slipping. The prayer of the text must be on the Christian's tongue continually. The desires of the mind are other obstacles in the path. The man of business says: 'The walks of trade are cruelly selfish.' The politician says: 'The political world is shamefully corrupt.' The devotee of society says: 'The social life is dismally hollow.' Yet!f all these malecontents should breathe David's prayer, and endeavor themselves to be righteous in the milest of all the unrighteousness about them, the face of things would be completely altered. Kepler said, when in the milest of his sublime investigations of the starry heavens. 'I am thinking God's thoughts.' Les Christians endeavor to do the same, and it will then be easy to walk in God's paths.'

CHRISTIANS AND THEIR CROSSES.

CHRISTIANS AND THEIR CROSSES. At the West Presbyterian Church the Rev. J. R. Paxton, D. D., preached on "Christian Cross-bearing." He said: "The word cross has become so worn with usage, so commonplace, that it means little now; but when Jesus used it it was new and had reference to a new life. It is bard to keep anything from wearing out these days. Dapper men and dainty ladies talk of their crosses. We use the word too much. Better keep it for times when we would taste death for those we when we would taste death for those we the world to seek comfort and to drown our se, how wretched is the ead! But in all our seek wretched is the ead! But in all our seek our treatment of the control and self-denial are what Jeaus means by cross. It was not the control and self-denial are what Jeaus means by cross. It was not the cross that He asks us to bear, but our cross, of the other Mexican lines while the wont to cry, 'O, wretched man that I am in the sight of my God!' There is One, and who can hush this tempest. Go, tell it to Jeaus, who can hush this tempest. Go, tell it to Jeaus, and the cross we must bear out to our Calvary crystay. Every day. Every day we go out with Hercules to the parting of the road, one the way of toll and difficulty the other the way of pleasure. The Greeks, or 'Halienists,' as Maithew Arnold calls them, took the pleasant road. Their gods were gods of laughter. But Christ neans that the hard right must be chosen before the easy wrong. The mastery of the spirit must be imposed upon the clamber of the Ready with the college.

orous fiesh. You have a bedy, but you are a spirit. We must follow the lowly; Nazarene, not the laughter-loving Greeks."

A YEAR OF MANY STRIKES.

THE TENEMENT-HOUSE QUESTION. FELIX ADLER ARRAIGNS THE WEALTHY CLASSES-

THE CAUSE OF SQUALOR. Felix Adler addressed the Society for Ethical Culture in Chickering Hall yesterday morning on the tenement-house problem. "The one distinct advantage," he said, "in discussing this question, is that the facts can-not be deuied. It is an unquestioned fact that the degree of disrespect with which human nature is treated in this city is terrible. What has been the obstacle to every effort for reform? Without charging bad motives upon any one, we do charge upon our wealthy classes the mos criminal of indifference. In one sense we are worse to-day than were our forefathers of the middle ages. The mediæ val baron recognized his duties toward his inferiors and dependents; we acknowledge no duty of one social class to another. The doctrine of 'let-alone' is being pread among us more and more. With rare exceptions, all charitable givers are careful to make it understood that their bounty is quite voluntary, and not in obedience to duty. The piety of the day, absorbed in the possible miseries of another world, allows the miseries of this world to dwindie into insignificance. How did the tenement-house system arise! It came in connection with the rapid growth of modern cities. The great cities are a development of the present century. Paris, which in the middle ages numbered but 150,000, has grown to a population of 1,851,000; London in 1665 had 200,000 inhabitants; in 1801,958,000; and at the present time, over three and a-half millions. The cause of this growth has been the rise of factories, a rise which has come from similar causes controlling the selection of location, the profitability in combination of enterprises, and the density itself of the population. In this growth of modern cities the value of the land is constantly appreciating; especially where, as in New-York, the city is hemmed in by natural limits. The wealthy seize the best sites, and so houses rise in air, and conveniences for living become more and more cramped. These are only natural causes and con-ditions of the natural development of cities; but there is another cause, due simply to the bad impulses of the human heart. The laborer in our great cities is too poor to be a chooser, and there are those who rush in upon his need, seize all the land, and then drive him to the foul life of the tenement. But the question is asked: Why do the poor stay here, instead of seeking pure and cheap homes in the country ! The answer to this is easy. First,

the poor stay here, instead of seeking pure and cheap homes in the country! The answer to this is easy. First, they cannot get away. It costs from 10 to 15 cents a day to get to the suburbs. For one man this amounts to \$30 a year, a serious item to the laborer. Second, the workman who comes home late from work and must return to it early cannot spare time to go to the suburbs. Another objection raised is that these people are by nature fifthy, and do not deserve better homes. This statement is based on utter ignorance of the facts. The marvel is that there exists in such a neighborhood so much purity and salubrity. It is very false to mistake the effect for the cause. The best of men will grow to the level of their surroundings. It is not the squalid people that make the squalid people. "In seeking a remedy, we must draw a distinction. One evil we cannot change. The price of land is such that rent must be high in comparison with the laborer's carnings. A second evil we can change, the greed of the capitalists who seek out of the miseries of the poor their 10, 15 and 20 per cent. The watchword of reform movement is moderate rents, and that everything above 3 per cent be stigmatized as usury of the worst sort. I do not put this on the ground of business interest. I am come simply as the messenger of your brothers and sisters, to tell you of their needs. Do not tell of lack of business prosperity. A hard season for you is ten times harder for them. If the churches refuse this work, then let us do our part. We will not cease nor desist until the work has been at least begun, to break up this curse and disgrace to the city of New-York."

BAPTIST WORK ON THE WEST SIDE.

The Thirty-third Street Baptist Church, near Ninth-ave., had a large congregation yesterday morning. The Rev. Dr. A. Stewart Walsh preached his closing sermon after a pastorate of seven years. He assumed charge of the Old South Baptist Church, in West Twenty the church was united with the Thirty-third Street Baptist Church, Dr. Walsh being elected paster. It is now tist Chirch, Dr. Waish being elected based. It is not the only Baptist congregation on the west side of the city between Sixteenth and Forty-second sts. "To-day," said Dr. Walsh, "we are practically free from dabt. You have raised over \$46,000 for benevolent purposes, church improvement and current expenses, and you have a property that's worth, for church purposes, \$45,000. In a little over six years we have been able to organize a strong church, to raise and secure in total for all purposes \$450,000.

S100,000."

Dr. Waish will retire from church work for the present, and will make his home in Brooklyn. The congregation of Thirty-third Street Church have not chosen his succession.

MEXICAN SHIPPING.

THE FIRST STEAMSHIP UNDER THE NEW SHIPPING LAW.

FROM ANOCCASIONAL CORRESPONDENT OF THE TRIBUNE Mexico, Dec. 24.—In business circles people are all speaking of the steamship Tamaulipas (so called in compliment to President Gonzalez's native State), whose arrival at Vera Cruz has caused much interest in that port and in this city. The excursion trains from ernment has been represented at Vera Cruz by three Cabinet Ministers and other officials. The Governor of were also there. On Tuesday night the Vera Cruz Club gave a ball in honor of the new steamer. Next day the club and Chamber of Commerce jointly entertained their | He calculated the loss of wages throughout the country distinguished guests at a grand banquet. On Thursday the distinguished guests at a grand obaquet. On Interstay the most enjoyable festival of all took place on board the Tamaulipas. General Pacheco, the Minister of Fublic Works, began the proceedings with a short speech, after which he handed to Mr. Martinez Zorilla, who represented the Mexican Transatlantic Company, the license which de-clared the Tamanlipas to be a Mexican steamer, with all the privileges which that implies. Mr. Lazo do la Vega rend a poem. The national flag was then displayed, and was saluted by the guns of Fort Ulua and by those of the Mexican war vessels Independencia and Libertad. Dancing followed and continued, with intermission for

The Tamasilpas arrived at Vera Cruz from Liverpoo by way of Havre, Santander and Havana. She brought on this, her first trip, 101 passengers, including sixtyeight Spaniards. She is the pioneer steamer of the Mexiean Transatlantic Company, which was organized last year with a capital of \$3,000,000, held chiefly by the Bermejillos, a Mexican family of Spanish descent, who acquired considerable wealth as sugar planters. l'amanlipas was built on the Clyde and was launched in eptember last. She is made of steel and is 300 feet ong, 44 feet wide, and 32% feet deep. Her gross tonnage is 4,050. Her machinery includes a set of three-cylinder triple expansion engines which indicate 5,000 horsepower, and are moved by steam from four double-ended steel boilers with a working pressure of 140 pounds. In arder to insure speed the hall has been designed on very fine lines. It is claimed that a mean speed of sixteen and one-half knots per hour was attained at her trial trip near Glasgow. The steamer has accommodation for 200 first-class passengers and for 1,000 emigrants or soldiers. The dining saloon and staterooms are elegantly furnished and are provided with electric lights.

first-class passengers and for 1,000 emigrants or soldiers. The dining saloon and staterooms are elegantly furnished and are provided with electric lights.

This steamer will sail on Friday on her first outward voyage. She will call at the Mexican port of Progresso and proceed thence to New-Oricans, whence she will sail for Liverpool with the cargo she expects to receive at the Crescent City.

Gemine satisfaction is expressed at "the birth of the Mexican commercial marine," as one journal terms it. It is deemed only just that trade on the coast should be encouraged by subsidized steamship lines, as that of the table-land is about to enjoy the benefit which the international railroats will adred. The popular sentiment found expression in a bill which was rushed through Congress in time to have the cargo brought by the Tamaniipus receive the benefit of the reduction it makes in the customs duties of 2 per cent on all goods imported under the Mexican flag. The liberal reduction of 8 per cent is allowed on goods are imported under the same circumstances in Mexican vessels at irregular intervals. Fifty per cent is allowed on all transit duties where goods are imported under the same circumstances in Mexican vessels at irregular intervals. Fifty per cent is allowed on all transit duties where goods are imported into Mexico and forwarded theme to another country. All traffic at the Ishimus of Tehnantepec is excluded from this provision.

Mexico allows "free ships" in the new law because she cannot help it. As she has neither great ship yards nor large from works, her merchanis were forced to buy those steamers alroad, but it hall other respects the law takes care that the vossels shall be essentially hatifenal. The owners of all Mexican vessels must agree to abide by Mexican laws in all cases and allow their steamers to be inspected by agents of the Minister of Marine, who may forbid the saling of any vessel which is out of repair. As Mexico fibs great forces shall be essentially national.

Merchants consider that the

TROUBLES IN EIGHTEEN TRADES.

RESULTS OF DIFFERENCES BETWEEN EMPLOYERS AND WORKINGMEN IN THE CITY IN 1883.

The year 1883 was memorable for the num er and magnitude of its strikes. At no time since April 15, when the carpenters and cigarmakers made a demand for higher wages, was there a week in which some work-

ingmen were not out on strike. The carpenters resolved in the middle of April that the rate of wages should be \$3.50 a day instead of \$3. A majority of the employers granted the demand at once me held out for several days, and it was not until April 26 that the strike was declared settled. There were about 1,000 men out for terms ranging from 2 to 11 days. Ten thousand dollars would probably cover the entire los of wages by the strike.

At the same time the elgarmakers employed on do mestic cigars, about 10,000 in number, gave notice to their employers that they should expect an advance of from one to two dollars a thousand on and after May 1 when the reduction of \$3 a thousand in the internal revenue tax went into effect. A few of the manufacturers promised the advance, but most of the larger firms resisted and it was not until May 15 that the last manufacturer conceded the advance. The success of the strike so encouraged the Cigarmakers' Progressive Union, whose membership includes most of that class of workmen, that a number of small strikes were begun in different shops for the most trivial causes. At last thirteen of the largest manufacturers formed an association for mutual protection, under the by-laws of which, when a strike against the employment of men belonging to the International Union was begun in the fac-tory of S. Ottenberg & Co., a general look-out was ordered on July 18, 6,000 men and women being thrown out of work. The lock-out ended on August 6 in the complete discomfiture of the union. It would be impossible to do more than approximate the amount lost in wages by the original strike. It would be within limits to say that 1,200 men and women lost a month's wages, however, which at \$12 a week, a fair average, would be about \$57,500. By the lock-out 6,000 workmen lost wages making a total of about \$200,000. That the wages could have been adjusted satisfactorily without a strike is proved by the fact that one of the largest firms left the matter to an arbitration committee, and its men got a larger increase in pay than the strikers without losing an hour's work. There have been numerous small strikes of cigar makers during

On April 23 the 1,250 Cuban digarmakers employed in the factories in which are manufactured so-called Havana eigars demanded an advance of \$2 a thousand. On the 27th the employers conceded the advance. The loss of wages was about \$10,000, the average earnings of the men being about \$20 a week.

The next strike in the tobacco trade was that of the 800 male and female eigarette-makers in the employ of the Kinney Tobacco Company. This strike collapsed at the end of three weeks without the advance, leaving the strikers out of pocket \$17,000 through loss of wages. Fifteen bundred eigar-box makers struck on November 12, in order to force their employers to recognize the union. They forsook the union and returned to work en November 25. The average wages of a cigar-box maker are \$10 a week. The thirteen days' idleness cost the strikers nearly \$30,000 loss of wages, and two small previou

strikes would bring the sum above that figure.

The housepainters asked for an advance of fifty cents a day on April 17. They got it without striking to a ma-jority of cases, though it was not until April 24 that the last employer agreed to the advance. The men did not

About 400 laborers employed in the Weighers' Depart mant of the Custom House struck because Collector Robertson declined to give them an advance of 10 cents an hour for this work. They laimed that at the rate then ruling, 25 cents, they were

not able to make more than from \$6 to \$10 a week. matter was referred to the proper authorities in Washing-ton, and the men were offered an advance of 5 cents an hour, which they accepted, returning to work on May 30. There was no loss of wages as the work had accumulated and the men had to work overtime. THE TROUBLES OF SUMMER AND PALL,

On May 9,600 coal shovellers asked an advance of on on May 1,000 coal shot close and a divance was conceded on May 16, the men losing no time. Outside of a few small strikes of eigarmakers there was no trouble in June. Early in July, however, there

were signs of uneasiness among the telegraph operators throughout the country, which culminated on July 15, when a committee of the Telegraphers' Brotherhood waited on the officers of the Western Union and other telegraph companies, with a bill of grievances which demanded an increase in wages, shorter hours of work, and refused, and a long, bitter struggle began. For a time the telegraphic business of the country was greatly em barrassed. The number of men and women on strike throughout this country and Canada was estimated at between 12,000 and 15,000, of whom about 1,500 were in this city. The American Rapid and one or two of the smaller companies granted the demands of the strikers conditionally. The Western Union and Baltimore and Ohio Companies persisted in their refusal, and on August 17 Master-Workman Campbell, who had charge of the strike, officially declared it a failure and ordered the operators to go back to their keys, at not less than \$400,000. In this city the strikers wer out of pocket not less than \$75,000. After the failure of the strike a number of the operators found their places filled and were out of work for several months.

The laborers employed in the storehouses along the Brocklyn shere of the East River, some 750 in number, demanded an increase in pay of from twanty cents to twenty-five cents an hour on July 16. They remained out until July 28, when the advance was granted and they returned to work. The average earnings of the storemen were from \$7.50 to \$10 a week before the strike.

The loss of wages was therefore about \$10,000. The dress and clook makers made a demand for an advance in pay and shorter working hours on July 19. They had been working forf rom \$6 to \$15 a week, a ndin order to earn that amount were forced to work from twelve to fifteen hours a day. They demanded that ten hours should constitute a day's work and the scale of wages should be so arranged that \$15 a week should be the lowest wages. The employers oce an advance of twenty-five per cent in wages which was refused, and on August 2 the full dein wages which was refused, and on August 2 the full demands were conceded. There were altogether about 2,006 men and women on strike. Most of the large firms granted the concessions within a week or ten days, the small contractors holding out the longest. The loss of wages may safely be estimated at not less than \$15,000. Early in the apring the trides employed in house building formed a general union under the name of the Amalgamated Ruilding Trades Union. Under its constitution all matters affecting the trades were referred to a central council, consisting of delegates from all the unions, this council alone having the power to order strikes. Each trade pledged fixelf to strike when so ordered by the council. On August 9 was begun a series of strikes under the orders of the Amalgamated Union, which continued through the rest of the year. A majority of the strikes have been against the employment of non-union men. At first the unions were uniformly successful, and the strikes were of short duration. The first serious reverse was on August 18, when the walking delegates of the unious ordered a strike on the Dakota flat house, at Seventy-second-st, and Eighhave, because of Contractor Power's refusal to discharge some non-union men. The men were also ordered out on other buildings on the Clarke estate, which owns the Dakota. The strike has not been settled yet. One of the results of this strike was the withdrawal of the Framers Union from the Amalgamated Union. On August 27 strikes were ordered on all the buildings under the control of Contractor John J. Tucker, one of the largest builders in the city, on his refusal to discharge non-union men. The union men, with the exception of the stonecutters, the strongest union in the city, who withdraw from the Amalgamated Union, nover went back, but Mr. Tucker succeeded in getting his work done, with little trouble. A number of strikes were ordered on account of failure to pay the men. These were uniformly successful. Altopather about 15,000 men have been on strike in t

cept Loth & Co., who still relies to make the concession.
About 750 men struck. The loss in wages up to this time
has been shout \$20,000.
On October 17 there was a small strike of tailors, which
has been followed by others up to the present time. In
all about 250 men have been on strike, the loss in wages
amounting to about \$5,000.

THE PRINTERS' STRIKE. Typographical Union No. 6 ordered a general strike for an advance of wages to the job printing and weekly newspaper offices in the city. The strike was generally successful, most of the employers giving the advance at once, and by October 30 all the men were at work at the advanced price. There were in all about 3,500 men engaged in the strike. The loss in wages was about \$12,500. On November 15 a strike was begun on about \$12,500. On November 15 a strike was begun on the daily newspapers which only The Mail and Express and The Post succeeded in successfully resisting at that time. Later there was trouble in The Thibune office, the proprietors of which have been entirely successful in maintaining their right to control their own business.

Two thousand carpet weavers in the employ of E. S. Higgins & Co., struck against a reduction in pay of 10 per cent on November 14. The strike, after nine weeks, proved successful. The loss of wages by the term of dilenses has been about \$130,000.

The book-binders in the employ of Kelly & Co., about 200 in number, struck on November 8 against the employment of a man who had taught an apprentice the trade without the consent of the union. The strike has not been settled as yet. The men have lost about \$15,000 by this strike.

A SUMMARY OF STRIKES FOR THE YEAR.

A SUMMARY OF STRIKES FOR THE YEAR. The following table will show at a glance the number of men in the different trades who were idle on account of | In the provision market the speculation ruled ir-

strikes in 1883, the entire number of day's work lost and the amount the working men have lost in wages!

Carpenters
Clgarmakers—strike
Chgarmakers—lock-out
Chgarter—makers
Clgarter—makers
Clgarter—makers
Clgarmakers—Cuban
Clgar-box makers
Chander—strikers
Coal showellers
Telegraphers' Brotherhood
Stovemen
Dreas and Cloakmakers
Building Trades
Suik Ribbox Weavers
Tailors
Printers
Carpet Weavers
Bookbinders 3,300 28,500 100,000 12,500 4,800 19,500 43,800

44,050 | 366,150 | \$674,500 Totals A review of the particulars given in this orticle shows that ten strikes were successful, five were failures, two have not been finished, and one was partly successful.

A BAD SEASON FOR "FARIES."

"It's no use trying to sell toothwash to-day," said a fakit to an American reporter yesterday. The fakit had been standing at the corner of Baltimore and Calvert-station acarly an hour until about noon, when the rain began to pour down and passers-by began to be very scarce. He shut up his box, closed up his tripod and started down the street. The American man offered him the smaller half of an umbrella and walked by his side.

"Yes," he went on, "this is a tough Christmas for all us fellows, and you can bet some of us will go to bed hungry to-night. We are a shiftless set, mest of us, and spend at night what we make in the day. There ain't much profit in the real legitimate business now, anyway. What with the women who lerk teeth and the men who play the banjo, and the endes who tell fortunes, the old, legitimate toothpaste venders haven't much show. It's a cut-throat game all around, and the weakest goes to the wall every i'm How old am Ldid you say I".

toothpaste venders haven't much show. It's a cut-throat game all arouad, and the weakest goes to the wall every time."

"How old am I, did you say?"

"Only thirty-eight, and I look fifty, every year of it. It's too tough a life for me, and what show has a man's wife and bables with him in any such business as this? Taint so much being about in had veather as it is tramping around from one part of the country to another. I can't take them along; and, as I never know one day where I may be the next, I never can tell any of 'em where to direct their letters. Leaving your wife and children for three or four or six mouths at a time is no fun, I tell you; and when you come back, nine cases out of ten, you are nearly as badly busted as when you started. Last August I left Baltimore with about six dollars in my pocket, leaving the old woman just enough to carry her through two months by scrimping and making every cent tell. I took in the Eastern Shore first; did fairly well; struck Western Maryland about the time of the county fairs, did a rushing business and started over the Pennsylvania line with a hundred dollars in my pocket, after sending twenty dollars home to the old lady. Then luck went agalust me. I struck the coal regions. Money was scarce, and it was harder'n pulling teeth. Men out of work didn't need toothwash, and women and bables with nothing to eat didn't cars much about pens and ink and paper, even with plain gold rings thrown in. Bad luck went dead against me for two months. Twas ne go. There was nothing to do but to go home. So home I started, I worked my way back, and struck Baltimore on November 6, without a red in my pocket; and when I got home I found the old woman was busted too. On! it's a tough life, I tell you, and I'm going to quit it."

"What are you going to do then!" asked the reporter. "The woodyard, I suppose."

THE NEWSPAPER WORLD.

The Standard, of Syracuse, now appears in matte form, with an increased quantity of news. Its litterial force has also been strengthened and its methanical facilities have been increased.

The Telegraph and Messanger of Macon, Ga., has given The Telegraph and Messager of Macon, Ga., has given up the Johe form and now appears as an eight-page paper. It is under the editorial management of Colonel P. W. Alexander, a journalist well known in the Bouth, who recently purchased an interest in the paper. The Oxford Democrat, of Paris, Me., celebrated its semi-centennial a few days ago by adding four columns to its size and publishing a history of the paper.

THE MONEY MARKET.

The week ended yesterday developed some interesting and important features, which although they were more intimately connected with the financial than the commercial situation led to an exhibition of a general improved sentiment as to future prospects and probabilities. A single drawback to the more cheerful tone that was manifested was the greater record of failures for last than for the preceding week; but those were the outcomes of the past and not of the present. In some quarters the prevailing high rates for foreign exchange with a possibility of some gold shipments were regarded as an unfavorable feature. In regard to that it may be said that under certain conditions gold is as legitimate an article of export as any other of this country's products; we might export so much wheat as to create a famine at home, and we can export a sufficient amount of gold to cripple home enterprises; but under present conditions a loss of \$15,000,000 gold to our bank reserves would not be a hardshipthat amount would hardly affect the rate for money at the Stock Exchange. But there is another side to the question. The prevailing rates demonstrate beyond cavil or theory that the actual foreign balances are against the country. Now if rates for exchange advance further, so as to threaten a gold movement, what is the probable effect on the various speculations in our products? Willit not tend to lower the prices for grain, etc., while the higher rates for exchange at the same time enhance the limit of the foreign orders to purchase grain, etc., in our markets? Whether or not such movements would be sufficient to bring the American and European markets together; whether the European markets would decline so as to still prevent free exports from here, are questions about which there may be difference of optnion; but that higher rates for exchange, and lower prices for products (if that should follow in fear of dearer money), will bring the two markets nearer together is an

axiom. The speculation in grain last week, while it was feverish and fluctuating, sustained prices very well so that at the close the final figures were only little changed from a week ago. The European markets, however, were dull, and prices show some declines, so that the export both of wheat and corn was reduced to a minimum. The movements at the Western points of accumulation show increased receipts, of all grain except wheat, and smaller shipments of wheat and oats.

The receipts and shipments of wheat, corn and oats at the principal Western points of accumulation for four weeks compare as follows:

RECEIPTS. Wheat.

regular, but at the end the speculators were more successful in advancing prices than even the grain operators. At Chicago pork closed with an advance the week of \$1 15 for February delivery, and

lard was up 30 cents. The results of a varied speculation in cotton are declines of from 4 to 8 points for futures and an advance of 1-16 for spot. Although the receipts continue to show a smaller movement now than last year and the exports for last week an increase of 52,000 bales. the stock in sight at American ports is 140,000 bales greater than it was at this date 1883. The statistics are as follows; The receipts at the ports last week were 112,110 bales-against 171,316 bales for the same week in 1883-which makes the total since September 1, 3,981,316 bales this year, against 4,319,947 last year. The exports of the week were 164,529 bales, against 102,264 bales for last year, and the totals

against 102,264 bales for last year, and the totals since September 1 are 2,535,494 bales for this year, against 2,825,717 bales last year.

The iron markets present no new features. A fair amount of business is being contracted and prices hold steady, but it is evident that the foundries in blast and the mills still running are competent to meet the demand. Stocks of pig from in producers' hands on January 1, 1884, are reported as having been 100,864 tons against 93,815 tons on December 1, 1883, while the product for December (57,444 tons) was 853 tons smaller than in November. It seems probable, however, that the month of January reduced the stocks somewhat. Steel rails are still quoted \$34,37\$35. Of the authracite coal trade, The Engineering and Mining Journal says:

There is some delay in the case of a number of the com-

There is some delay in the case of a number of the companies in filling orders for immediate delivery, although the urgency created by the last cold weather has practically passed by. Our coal dealers and consumers have not during the fall and winter bought heavily, and undoubtedly a number of them are occasionally caught when a temporary scarcity relieves the monotony of an ever-burdened market. Business on the whole is quiet, and buyers have not much confidence. The large sizes are hurt by the competition of bituminous coal, and the growth of the change of manufacturers from large to small sizes for steam purposes. The demand from the East is very slack.

with and hance with him in any set of the country to another tramping amount from see part of the country in an other tramping amount from see part of the country are dark where to direct their letters. Leaving your wite and children for three or four or six menths at a time is not defined to the country and the country and children for three or four or six menths at a time is not defined to the country and the country and the country and the country and the country fars, data a relative behavior and making every cent fell. I took in the Eastern Bhore the time of the country fars, data a rushing behavior and making every cent fell. I took in the Eastern Bhore the time of the country fars, data a rushing behavior and making every cent fell. I took in the Eastern Bhore the time of the country fars, data a rushing behavior and making every cent fell. I took in the Eastern Bhore the time of the country fars, data a rushing behavior and making every cent fell. I took in the Eastern Bhore the time of the country fars and a farsted over the Franciscus and the country fars and the country and the country fars and the country fars and the country an

steady growth of confidence which ended in a positive buoyant movement. Eight stocks of each of which the transactions exceeded 100,000 shares, and which together furnished 1,973,100 shares to the week's business, are fair examples of the general movement; they were with transactions as named, and in their order, the last prices a week ago, the extreme range of the week and yesterday's closing prices as follows: St. Paul, 423,822 shares at 88%, 87%, \$692.261%; Union Pacific, 421,800 shares at 76%, 76% 82% 81%; Delaware, Lackawanna and Western, 333,347 shares at 1174, 117.2123% 1234; Oregon and Transcontinental, 182,700 shares at 19%, 204.4725.2424%; Northern Pacific preferred, 177,903 shares at 43%, 43% 43% 494 48%; Western Union, 171,000 shares at 73%, 73% 777,8277; Lake Shore, 133,500 shares at 96%, 96% 1012,261003, and Louisville and Nashville 129,000 shares, at 45%, 442,250.249. The current rumors of the week were favorable to prospects of early settlements of the various disputes between the railways, both East and West, although it does not appear and it was not claimed that anything had been actually accomplished. The general impression, however, was that matters are approaching a settlement, and that being was an important factor in the market during the last few days. Prices did not stand at their highest, but they were strong enough to mark an unusual degree of confidence in the advance for the week.

days. Prices did not stand at their highest, but they were strong enough to mark an unusual degree of confidence in the advance for the week.

The market for Government bonds was yery dull but the prices were fully maintained and the bids for the 4½3 are 's higher. There was more doing in State bents during the week than had been usual for some time before and the quotations ruled firm. There was a general advance in the prices for railroad bends and a better inquiry was noted than heretofore, which extended to first mortgages of the second class. The feature of the week however, was the continued large dealings in West Shore and Buffalo, and generally at declining figures; the transactions amounted to over \$9,000,000 and the prices ranged from 53 to 55% to 51 ka 51%. Northern Pacific firsts recovered from 97½ to 100 2097%; Erie second consols rose from 89¼ to 93 20 23 4 ern Facilic lists recovered from 87-2 to 100-200-2. Erie second consols rose from 89-2 to 93-202-2; the Texas and Pacific issues also sharply advanced, as did the firsts of Denver, Rio Grande and Western. The following were Saturday's quotations for un-listed securities:

	Bid. A	aked.	1	Birl. A	
Atlan, & Pac. 6 per	91	93	M., K. & T. in. se'p N. Y. M. U. Tel.	35.4	
cent let mtg	0.4	20	stock	50	60
Acian. & Pac. In-	13	20%	N. Y., Lack, &		**
At, and Pac, blocks	#1771		West, 2d mtg. 54		
35 percent	95		et. guar, by D. L.		
Accum land grant		755	& W		36
bonds	10	***	N. Y. W. Shore &		
Bos., Hart, and E.	700	-	Buffalo stock	5.3	73
new steck	19		North Pac.div. bds	73%	1.0
Bos., Hart. and E.	100	10.	North River Con.	12	12
old stock			O. Cent'l River div.	**	
West stock	5		1st mortgage	29	80
Do. debenture	60	65	Do, incomes	5	**
en of New Jersey	9.9	777	Pensacola and At.	14	Ü
debenture	84		Do. 1st mig	16	72
Denver and Rio G.		233	Pittsburg & West.	16	70 18 85
5'a	50%	50%	Do. 1st mtg	64	6.5
Edison Elec. Light	100	105	Postal Tel. stock Do. lat da	417	503
Georgia Pac, stock	100 L	++	Ter. Pac. old serip	35	
Georgia Pac. 1st 6s Georgia Pac. 2ds	8212	**	Tex. Pac. newscrip	364	**
Keely Motor	97	1110	Texas, St. I., M.		
L, and N. col. trust	377	The same	& A. Inc. as P	95	105
bonds, 1882	83	**	U. S. Elec. Light	90	LUO.
Mexican National	934	18	Vicksburg & Mer. Do incomes		271
Do. pref	23.4	24	Chicago & Atlantic		1000
Do. lat mtg	30 M		beneficiary stock.	16	28
M. U. Stock Trust	12	44	and a second		500

RAILBOAD EARNINGS. DESTRUCTION OF THE PARTY OF THE LONG BLAND. Fourth week in Jan \$28,777 Jan. 1 to Jan. 31 121,593 GRAND THUNK (CANADA) Jan. 1 to Jan. 12. 1883. 1884. Main Line £140,557 £103,194 Chie, & Grand Trunk 18,914 15,223 Det. Ond Trunk 2 Mil. 6,200 6,004 Total £169,671 £125,021 Dec. £44,650

CLOSING PRICES OF BOSTON STOCKS. Boston, Feb. 2, 1884.